From the Treuton True American.

OH Lady, let me ask thee why Fades the blue lastre of thine eye? Unclouded once I saw it shine With splendour "more than half di vint."

Say, will it, like the radiant star That cheers the lonely hours of night When some dark cloud hath fled af Again display its cheering light? So I would hope - but ah! with pain I know it cannot shine again.

Lady, thy cheek was passing fair. But now the lilly lingers there-Why has its bloom so quickly flown? Where has its peerless beauty gone? The young rose blossom'd in thy bow

Till witter came—with finger rude,
The haughty spoiler touch'd the flow

And chill'd it into solitude. But soon returning spring will give It sweets anew, and bid it live. And shall no season give to thee, Thy own-thy native brilliancy! Yes, Lady-when death's night shall

sp:ead Its latest darkness round thy head, This sweet remembrance will be ours.

That far beyond time's troubled sea, Where no unkindly tempest lowers A glorious morning waits for thee. There, tree, alike from care or pain, In beauty thou shalt bloom again DELMGT.

BARBARIAN CAPTIVITY.

An intle ation was given in the French papers, shortly after Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers, that a Frenchman, who had been in captivity 34 years with the Barnarians. was one of the Christian slaves delivered up to that officer agreeable to the treaty of submission then entered into by the Algerines. This unfortunate being, when res tored to his friends, was quite ignorant of the events of the French revolution, and the convulsions of Europe for the last 25 years, which gre out of it. This, we doubt not is one of the rarest instances of liberation on record, and we are glad to have this opportunity (through the kind industry of a friend) of laying the particulars before the American public. We beg the reader to excuse any stiffness in the style which may be met with, owing to the literal translation that has been attempted; the extraordinary facts set down may perhaps compensate for the defect.

Wash. Gaz.

Translated from the French.

An authentic relation of the dread ful tortures which a poor French. man, (Peter Dumon) suffered in Airica, during a slavery of 34 y ars.

In the year 1782, being 14 years old, I left Paris, my native city, to follow, as a servant, le chevaller de Ternay. We embarked at Brest, on hard of H. M's ship, le duc de Bourgogne, which was sent to America. A few days after our ar rival at Rhode Island, where M. de Ternay died suddenly. I went to St. Christophe; from thence to G.b. raitar, and from Gibraltar to St. Prochk, where I was employed in Monsieur Count D'Artrois's equip ages. I started with M. Mommenty, this dreadful torture, without being who had received an order to join i French squadron, then blockading Mahon. We embarked on board of his majesty's brig, le Lievre, o. 14 guns, and after a stormy passage we were shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, between Oran and Algiers. The crew of the brig con sisted of 140 men, half of whom were drowned, and the other half massacred, by the Arabians of the Coubaly tribe: eighteen excepted, (among whom I was one,) who had presence of mind enough to hide until day. Arabians don't allow themselves to kill in open day any one who dectares himself their slave. As soon as the Arabians perceived us, they seized us, and we were compelled to walk with them six nights (they never travel in day time.) till we arrived at Shisly's mountain, which is inhabited by Arabians of the Coubaly tribe, and which is the residence of their Cheyk. His house is situated upon a hill, it is the only one in the whole country; the other Arabians encamp under tents. Atter we were presented to the Cheyk, bute. After the bargain was con (whose name was Schyd Solyman) cluded, we set out, and arrived, af-who has an unlimited power over ter a four night's journey, at Al-all the individuals whom the tribe giers, where I remained a stave aconsisted of, we were chained two bout six years. by two, and during 28 years, consequently I have been condemned to pedition under Lord Exmouth, to serable fellow chainmate, the weight country, after a slavery of 34 offerrers which made us inseparable. years.

Every morning at Mo'clock, the slaves were taken out to work: sometimes at the mines, sometimes at clearing the mountain, or cutting down timber, or ploughing the ground. We were bound to work until twilight, and we had not any other rest but to smoke during a quarter of an hour, some tobacco we could pick up in the fields by the way. In the morning when we were

ng out of the Bagne, (that is a

and dark prison, where four and men who were confined for beds, only a little straw ch they could bring along with them, where never penetrated a ray of the sun, or any light whatever! We each received twa tolls, which were black, tough, and very often mou dy, and some rotten olives; this was our only meal every day. We had but once in the whole year (the day of the circumcision of the children of the tribe) a small piece of meat, and a little broth. If any one of us, harrassed with fatigue & hunger, discontinued working a few moments, the chief guardian threshed him unmercifully. In short, so miserable was our fate, that (not one day excepted) two or three were found who had ki led themselves. I remained 28 years in this dreadful situation; my life was constantly u-

niform; I am going to give the re-

cital of the only inciden; which hap-

pened to meduring the whole of that A Marabou (so they call a Turk ish Monk) who was travelling the ountry where I lived, gave us in alms 30 sequins, (about 200frs) our chief guardian wanted to get his part of it. I was the only one who retused giving him any thing. Filled with indignation on account o my refusal, he treated me every day in the most cruel manner. Every morning when I was getting out of the Bagne, he overwhelmed me with injuries and blows. Tired of such a life, I resolved to put an end to it by taking vengeauce on my persecutor, whom I determined to kill at the first blow he should give me. I did not wait a long time for the opportunity of executing my purpose; the next day when I was going to my work, he came to me and began to strike me; I went back, and having seized a large stone, I threw it against his face, and beat the right eye out of his head. I was instantly surrounded by Arabians who tied me to a mule; and after having been threshed in a dreadful way I was brought before the Cheyk. I happily had learned to speak Arabic, and I was able to explain to the Cheyk the motives of my conduct. I made him perceive the cruel proceedings of the guardian towards me; the Cheyk, penetrated with the justice of my remonstances, condemned him to be hanged; then, addressing himself to me, which hand of yours, said he has struck your enemy? He has infringed on the

Coran laws, and has suffered his punishment; now you must suffer yours. As I foresaw the chastisement I was reserved for, I answered I had thrown the slone with my lest hand, in order to save the right. He then ordered the hand which committed the crime, to be tied to a plank, and struck till the skin and flesh-was taken-off, which-was executed immediately, in the most cruel mann r. After I had suffered allowed to dress my wound, I was compelled that very day to move round a mill stone, which I was con-

The Cheyk of the Coubaly tribe was always at war with the other tribes; and when he was forced to march his troops against them he took along with him one hundred slaves to pitch their tents, to load and unload their camels, and generally for the most tiresome & painful duty.

demned o do for a whole year.

I remained 28 years amongst these Barbarians until the Bey of Titre, who was tributary to the Dey of Algiers, after some negociations entered into with the Cheyk, had us conveyed into the country under his jurisdiction; we were then only 500 in number; and walked eight days to get to Titre, where we remained about 5 months.

The Bey sold us to the Regency of Algiers, for a sum of money which was deducted from that he was bound to pay for his annual tri-

I was liberated in the glorious exsupport night and day with my mi- whom I owe my restoration to my

SOMNAMBULIST. ble account of a person who walked in his sleep, from the Vigneul Maar.

villian; the narrator says.

[Nosegay. "One of my friends having invited me to pass a few days in the country, I accepted his offer, and met with much good company, and several persons of distinction: 2mong them, there was an Italian gentleman, whose name was Agostino Fotari, who walked in his sleep, and performed all the ordinary actions of life as well as when awake.

"He did not appear to be above thirty years of age, very thin, datk complexion, penetrating genius, capable of comprehending the Thest abstract sciences. The approach of his derangement was generally at the increase of the moon, and stronger during autumn and winter than spring and summer. I had a strange curiosity to see what they said of him. I communicated my wishes to his valet; he told me wonderful things, and promised to in form me when his master performed this pleasant scene.

"One evening near the end of Oc tober, we sat down after supper to play at cards. Signor Agostina was of the party but soon retired to bed. About eleven o'clock, his valet came to inform us bis master was affected, if we wished to see him. I observed him some time with a candle in my hand; he was sleeping on his back, and slept with his eyes open, but hey were steadily fixed; this, according to his valets account, was a certain sign of approaching derangement. I felt his ands, they were cold, and his pulse so languid, that it seemed as though his blood did not circulate. Near about midnight, Signor Agostino violently pulled back the curtains of his bed, got up and dressed himself very quickly. I went towards him, and placed a candle near his nose, to which he was totally insens ble; his eyes were wide open Before he put on his hat, he tool his belt which hung on the bed post; but from which his sword had been taken for fear of an accident. Thus dressed, he made several turns round his chamber, then went towards the fire, and seated himself in an arm

"A short time after this, he went into a closet where his portmanteau was; this he searched a long time. turned every thing out, replaced them again in good order, and put the key in his pocket, from whence he took a letter, and placed it on the mantle piece. He then went to the chamber door, opened it, and descended the stairs; when he had got to the bottom, one of us jumped with great force; this seemed to frighten him, and he redoubled his

"His valet desired us to walk slowly, and not to speak, because when the noise which is made mixes with his dream, he becomes furious, and runs very fast as though ne were pursued.

"Signor Agostino now traversed the court yard, which was very spacious, and went to the stable, he entered it, caressed his horse bridled, and wanted to saddle it; and not finding the saddle in its usual place, he appeared much disturbed, like a person out of his senses. He mounted the horse and galloped to the door of the house; it was shut; he dismounted, took a stone, and scruck very forcibly against one of the pannels. After several useless efforts to open the door, he led his horse to a pond, which was on the other side of the court yard, let it drink, then tied it to a post, and came back to the house in a tranquil

"To the noise which the servants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, went towards the door. and placed his ear to the key hole. On a sudden, he went to a parlour where there was a billiard table; there he struck the balls, and put himself in all the different postures which people who play the game find it necessary to assume sometimes. From thence he went to a harpsichord, on which he played toterably well, but it seemed to disorder him very much. At last, after two hours ex-roise, he returned to his chamber, and threw himself, dressed as he was, on the bed, where we found him at nine o'clock next morning in the posture we left him."

Squam River, Aug. 20th, 12 o'clock.

After several unsuccessful attempts, we have at length fastened to this strange thing called the Sea

the herpoon soon drew out. We translate this very remarked has not been seen since, and I fear account of a person who walked the wound he received will make him more cautious how he approach es these shores. Since my last yesterday, we have been con tantly in pursuit of him by day; he always keeps a proper distance from us, to preventiour striking hours. But a few hours since, I thought we were sure of him, for I have the harpoon into him as fairly as ever a whale was struck; took from us about 20 fathoms of warp; before we could wind the boat, with as much swiftness as a whale. We had but a short ride when we were all loose from him, to our sore disappointment. RICH'D RICH.

> As I thought it would be interesting to you to hear from captain Rich, and as he is at some distance, I will give you some particulars of his cruise. On Monday fast, he sailed from this in a large whale boat, and two smaller ones, well manned. My brother commanded one of the boats .- Yesterday they met the Serpent off Squam, and chased him about 7 hours, when they closed with him. He passed directly under the bows of captain Rich's boat; he immediately threw the harpoon, which pierced him about two feet; he drew the boat a

"Gloucester, Aug. 20.

considerable distance, but went with such velocity that he broke that part of the boat through which the rope passed, and drew out the harpoon. I hope they will have another opportunity before they give up the chase. He has no scates on him, and no bunches on his back, but his skin is smooth, and looks similar to an eel. In the attack, captain Rich had one of his hands wounded .- These particulars I have

in a letter from my brother.
SAML DEXTER."

aptain Symmes theory of the Earth, lately published at St. Louis, is not quite so novel, as is generally thought; the idea of the globe being hollow at the poles, was sug gested many years since. In a work published in Paris, by an anonymous writer, called "New conjectures on the Globe of the Earth," the author asserts. "that in examining the internal parts of the globe, it is not possible to doubt, but it is a composition of several beds of slime arrange: upon each other, by the waters of the rivers, and consisting of the substances which they contain, and which these rivers carry off from the rising grounds, in order to deposit them on their banks, or in the bottom of the sea, to which they run; that the globe of the earth was originally formed of a flat crust. composed of these depositions; that this crust being very thin (only two thousand three hundred and eighty fathoms thick) includes a very sub tle air, is supported by the weight of a double atmosphere which surrounds it; that this equilibrium having ceased at the time of the deluge, this crust was broken and scattered; that its wrecks floated in the sea, as the clouds do in the air, and were heaped on each other, and in certain parts so accumulated as to form certain prominences; that our mountains proceeded from this; that by this subtraction from the crust of the earth, of the pieces by which the mountains were then formed, there remained vacuicies in this crust two or three hundred leagues in diameter; that it is by the means of these apertures, that the seas of both surfaces of this crust, at present communicate with each other, that these seas enter by the poles into the cavity of the globe, & turning round this cavity in a spiral line, they come out between the tropics; that the entries of these waters from the external to the internal surface of the earth, and their departure from the internal to the external surface, are the causes of the flux and reflux of the sea, which are more sensible in one part than another, according to the position and largeness of the passages through which these seas enter or come Pitts. Gaz.

Hallowell, Aug. 12.

On Monday last, passed through this town, Mr. Joseph Norton and his family, on their way from the State of Ohio, to their old residence on the Kennebec.

In September, 1817, having disposed of a valuable and well cultivated farm in Harlem, and purchased the necessary apparatus for travelling, Mr. Norton with his wife and children commenced their jour-Serpent. We struck him fairly, but | ney to the "land of promise." With

He | the loss of one horse be arrived Wateriord, on the Muskingum, bout 20 miles above Marieto. There he resided until about months ago. His object warto an eligible place for himself and mily; he speat the time when the in ascertaining the prices & quali of the adjacent lands, and the pr suce of the country. Most of lands and all that are good, (so he,) are in the hands of Speculate or men of property; their circu stances are such, as not to rend immediate sales necessary, conquently they never sell unless at ry enhanced prices. The high mon tuinous and rocky lands are t cheapest, and may be purchased about 82 an acre; the low, mead lands command from 50 to 100 d lands command from 50 to 100 d lars, the latter are very fertile h our ideas of them far exceed t reality. Mr. Norton informs, th provisions of every kind were re scarce. Potatoes (though very n scrable) sell for fifty cents per bus el; Corn the same price; Wheat s Meat scarce, poor and dear. A shoes were so difficult to be obtain ed, that the people of the count wore moccasoons made of raw de skins to supply ther place. T seasons for several years have be

> that country, as in this. The Farmers, and particular those from this part of the countr having exhausted their finances the journey are now the very e blems of want and misery; witho a shelter from the storm, or raime to protect them from a scorchi sun. They are literally clothele pennyless, and many of them to very moral and religious purpor absolutely worthiess.

> as cold, backward and untruitful

Many, are now on their retur others would be if their circumsta ces would permit. All whom saw, regretted that they had le the District of Maine, and sa they should be perfectly happy we they now situated on their of farms.

It was exceedingly gratifying us to observe the pleasure manifes ed by this whole family from the ther to the smallest child, at the dea of again returning to their p ternal abodes. And the only ci cumstance they seemed to regre was the situation of those of the old neighbours and triends they h left behind; many without eventh necessaries of life.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, me directed from Anne-Arundel con ty court, will be exposed to public sal on Saturday the 12th of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Taven in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock for Cash, All the right, title, interes and claim, of John Lusby, of and to ract or parcel of Land, called Gadsby Range, containing about one under and thirty acres of Land, more or les being seized and taken as the propert of the said Lusby, to satisfy a debt du Richard Cromwell and Thomas Crom well, adm'rs. of Oliver Cromwell

R. WELCH, of Ben. shff. A. A. County. Aug. 20.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, t me directed from Anne Arandel courty court, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 12th, day of Septem ber next, at Mr. Jantes Hunter's vern, in the city of Annapolis, at l o'clock. for Cash-One mulatto BO named Isauc, being seized and take as the property of Samuel C. Watkin to satisfy a debt due Osborn Williams R. WELCH, of Ben shff.

A. A. County. Arg. 20.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59 opposite the Church, lately in the posession of Mr. Thomas Brown, from ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, ar running back with Doctor-street, 42 feet to Cathedral street, thence w Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence t the Church Circle. The Lot is esclosed with a good post and rail feat There is a basement story of Brick to a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly rea dy for the first floor. Likewise ma, be had at moderate prices, Door Sashes, Shutters, Door and Winder frames, &c. enough of each kind a finish the building. The terms of myll bearnade known by applying to will be made known by applying to
JOHN SHAW.

NOTICE

Antapolis, August 13.

Is hereby seen; that a petition in be presented to the text Prince Good e's county court for leave to its continue the road by William near Bladensburgh. August 13.

NARYLAND GAZI

NOL. LXXVI.

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JONAS GREEN, CSUBCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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IN COUNCIL,

March 18, 1818.

Ordered That the Act passed at leastern session eighteen hundred discenteen, entitled, An act to present the unlawful exportation of nement and mulattoes, and to alter and mulattoes, and to alter and red the laws concerning runaways, explished once in each week, for explished once in each week, for explished once in each week, for explished and an Annapolis, the Federal Gizette at Annapolis, the Federal Arete and Federal Republican at diagree, the Fréderick town Herald, a Torch Light at Hager's town, the Vester Herald at Cumberland, and legiston Gazette

By order, March 18, 1818. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council AN ACT

egrevent the unlawful exportation of serves and mulattoes, and to alter-planend the laws concerning run-14215.

Whereas, the laws heretofore enact-fir prefenting the kidnapping of tempos and mulattoes, and of amouting out of this state negroes admilatroes entitled to their freedom staratean of years, have been found reminent to restrain the commission d subcrimes and misdemeanors; and thin been found moreover, that sermin in slaves have been seduced fortieservice of their masters and crief, and fraudulently removed out this sate, and that the children of metregroes and mulattoes have been respect from their masters, protecfant places, and sold as slaves for

ie to prevent therefore such Keinous fferces, and to punish them when comie. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and the the publication of this act, no person shall sell or dispose of any sernot or slave, who is or may be entitlate freedom after a term of years. erafterany particular time. or upon in contingency, knowing the said ser rator slive to be entitled to freedom sufcresaid, to any person who shall ast be at the time of such sale a bona ik resident of this state, and who has not been a resident therein for the space of at least one year next preceding sact sale, or to any person whommiver who shall be procured, engaged oremplayed, to purchase servants or slares for any other person not being resident as aforesaid, and if any perm chining, possessing, or being en lited to such servant or slave, shall ell or dispose of him 'or her to any person who is not a resident as aforeid, knowing that such person is not a resident as a foresaid, or to any person who shall be procured, engaged premployed, to purchase servants for any other person not being so resident, knowing the perton so buying or receiving such perrant or slave to be so procured, en fixed or employed, or who shall soll or dispose of such servant or slave for bonger term of years, or for a longer time than he or she is bound to serve, tery such person making any such Me or disposition contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, shall beliable to indictment in the county wirt of the county where such seller sellers shall reside, or sale be made alox conviction shall be sentenced to todergo confinement in the penitentia-Whora term not exceeding two years. scording to the discretion of the court; and such servant or slave who may

he may have to serve, for the benefit the county where such conviction hall be had, or for the use of the mayor and city council of Baltimore if the conviction shall be had in Baltimore city court.
2. And be it enacted, That if any Person who is not a bona fide residen of this state, and who has not resided therein for the space of at least one year next preceding such purchase, thall purchase or receive on any contract any such servant or slave, who is or may be entitled to freedom as aforetaid, knowing that such servant or elave is entitled to freedom as aforesaid or if any person whomsoever who shall be procured, engaged or employ ed to purchase servants or slaves for any other person not being resident as Moresaid, shall purchase or receive on

hre been sold contrary to the provisi

ons of this act, to any person who is

bit resident as aforesaid, or to any

Prion who shall be procured, engaged

lares for any other person not a resi-

dent as aforesaid, shall be sold by the

rier of the court for the time he or

enployed, to purchase servants or

intention to transp slave out of the st son making any su tract, contrary to act, shall be liable county court in thi be found, and on dergo confinement and such slave or by order of the co ed time of their se of the county in w shall be had, or fo or and city counc shall be had in B provided neverthe person who shall received such serv knowing of his or after a term of ve ticular time, or u shall immediately ation, to one of peace of the coun shall reside, or i such person may may have been if purchase, the per receiving shall no tion or the punis!

3. And be it e

of any servant or

be entitled to fre-

years, or after an

upon any conting seller is entitled limited time, w some other perso valid and effectu any right or title under the hands seller, or his or and the purchase and terms of ser the interest of th residence of the stated, and the by said purchase her authorised a of the peace in sale shall be mad the records of t county, within acknowledgmer should be made. as aforesaid sho acknowledged a the true time o very or servitud slave, and the chaser, should then and in suc vant or slave, e a term of years time, or on any thereupon free. who may decid a trial, if a pet the foregoing p opinion that no the omission o sites aforesaid, person shall be or remainder said servant or entitled immed or remainder. if the event or

> 4. And be ver anv per slave or slave the purpose of state, it shall the seller a b slaves, in which ing marks, a the name of he inserted, knowledged peace of the hall be mad ed in the offic county, with clork shall in hereof, actu deliver a cop the purchase ed thereupo county, of th ed, on receiv recording at

version or rem

actually occur

jury who may

of such remai

the foregoing

opinion that n

5. And b erson who ny slave or emoval fro shall have t in this state with any ju supported b the deponer ble ground who shall s his possessi move thein law, it shal or justice of any contract any such servant or slave the house o entitled to freedom as aforesaid, know- may be, an